THE BOND JUGGLERS

PEFFER ON THEIR TRAIL WITH HIS LITTLE RESOLUTION.

The Debate Can Be Concluded in Tw Days-Noted Men to Consider Arbitration This Week.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- The proceedings in the Senate to-morrow probably will open with a contest for right of way between the appropriations committee and the friends of the Peffer resolution for an investigation of the recent bond sales, and upon the result of this will depend largely the line of proceedure for the remainder of the week. Senator Pettigrew, who is in charge of the Indian appropriation bill, which has been only partially considered, will make an effort to get the bill up immediately after disposal of the routine business of the morning hour, and if objection is made, will ask that the Senate decide by vote whether to proceed with the Indian bill. He says that the bill already has been held back a week for the accomodation of other measures, and that he will not consent to further postponement except upon the order of the Senate itself. Other members of the committee are disposed to take the same position and to urge that nothing shall stand in the way of the appropriation bills for the present. Senator Peffer is anxious not to antagonize the appropriation bills, but he thinks that the debate on the bond investigation resolution could be concluded in another day or two. He has not yet decided whether he will yield to the entreaties of the appropriations com-He is confident that his resolution will

He says the friends of the resolution are not disposed to spend any time in making speeches on it. It is probable therefore that he will make a plea to be given another day or two on the resolution to allow Senator Hill to conclude, and that failing in this, he yield upon consideration that the resotion shall be allowed to retain its place as unfinished business and on receiving ne assurance of further consideration. There are at least two or three days more of work on the Indian appropriation bil.. schools will still call out considerable debate. nator Platt will offer as an amendment mittee on Indian affairs for a general set-tlement of affairs in Indian Territory, and this will develop discussion, as will also the provisions for the settlement of the claims of Cherokee oid settlers and in regard to treed men of the Territory. The Indian bill will be followed by the naval appropria-tion bill and that by the sundry civil ap-propriation bill, though neither may be eached this week. The latter has not yet een reported to the Senate, but will be durng the week. There is apparently a growing disposition upon the part of some of the Democratic leaders to prolong the session to a more distant day than has been counted on for final adjournment, and it is expected that their tactics during the week will de-

pass when a vote upon it is reached, and is

programme for the coming week in the House is very unsettled. Mr. Henderhas given notice that he will call up the bankruptcy bill for consideration on ednesday and Thursday, but the approach f the end of the session has made all memers interested in particular legislation very active and from now on there will be much stling and crowding for the right of way. seems probable that Mr. Henderson will crowded out this week at least. First of all, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appro-priations committee, is determined to push brough the general deficiency bill, the last of the supply bills, at the earliest moment, and as appropriation bills are privileged he can be kept out only by a vote of the House. As the powers in control are desirious of furthering everything to an early adjournment they are in full sympathy with his purpose. He does not expect the deficiency bill to consume more than a day, two days at most. Mr. Pickler, chairman of the comnittee on invalid pensions, is very much in earnest in his purpose to bring in the gen-eral pension bill reported from his commit-tee and he intends to press it at every opportunity. With this legislation also the managers of the House are in sympathy. There are in addition several contested election cases to be disposed of. There is a particular desire to dispose of the case from the Fifth Alabama, the report of which un-seats Judge Cobb. The chances are there-fore against the bankruptcy bill this week. To-morrow is suspension day. Bills of the banking and currency, public lands, and, possibly, the pensions committee will be

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE Will Meet in Washington This Week, with Leading Men Present.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The national arbitration conference will hold a two days session in this city during the coming week, beginning Wednesday. Between three hundred and four hundred written acceptances of the invitations to attend the conference having been received from Governors of States, judges, publicists, lawyers, leading business men, ministers of religion, philanthropists, educators and other eminent citizens. They represent in all thirty-eight States. It is expected that ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, will be the permanent president of the conference. Among the speakers of the first day will be Hon. John W. Foster of Washington, ex-Secretary of . Foster, of Washington, ex-Secretary of ate: ex-Senator Edmunds. President James Angell, of the University of Michigan, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Carl Schurz.

PRICES OF WILD BEASTS

Current Quotations on Some of the More Desirable Animals. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

People in need of wild animals, either to replenish their spring stock or to start a menagerie, will be interested in a price list just issued by a company which makes it its business to scour the jungles and hunt through the forests for specimens of natural history. The prices quoted in the original are in pounds sterling but we reduce them to dollars in the following extracts: The lion comes first on the list, as befits the king of beasts. The most expensive va-riety is the South African lion, which is ed at \$1,500. His wife is marked down to

\$500. The North African lion comes cheaper, at just half the price, while the Asiatic lion is worth \$725. The lionesses are put at \$400 and \$375 respectively. The English lion, useful for tail-twisting purposes, is not quoted

Royal Bengal tigers can be had at \$750 each: tigresses at \$450, and cubs at \$250. A serviceable hippopotamus may be had for \$1,650. Batrician camels come at \$250 each and dromedaries at \$150. The kangaroo varies greatly in price, and so does the chimpanzee, both being quoted at \$75 to \$1,000. The ourang-outang is marked at \$500 atraight; baboons from \$500 to \$750; Brabillian apes, from \$250 to \$500, while monkeys may be had at prices varying from \$5 to \$25 each. The most expensive bear quoted is the grizzly, which ranges from \$400 to \$600; then comes the polar bear at \$250, and the brown

Rhinoceroses come high this spring. You can't expect to get a good one of the African variety under \$3,000, but the Indian rhinoceros is priced at \$2,000. Elephants are worth 500 to \$2,500, and giraffes are put down at \$6,000 per pair. Ostriches are worth \$400 per pair. Very few wild beasts, birds or reptiles are on the bargain counter. Small alligators may be had as low as \$2.50 and older and

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



A pure Grape Gream of Tartar Powder. Free nonia, Alum or any other adult 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

tougher ones as high as \$100. The range in crocodile prices is the same. Seals are quoted at \$25, but we do not advise ladies to purchase them with the idea of raising their own sealskin sacks. Satisfactory rattie-snakes can be had as low as \$15, while pythons range from that figure up to \$100. Cranes and storks are quoted at \$100 per pair. The price list puts the value of a fullgrown gorilla at \$50,000, but the company loes not guarantee to produce one even at that figure. That is only an estimate of what the creature would be worth if the dealer had him to sell.

FAIR AND WARMER.

remperature to Rise Slightly from Sunday's Decline. United States Weather Bureau forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., April 20-Fair, warmer

General Conditions-Low barometric pressire continues from the upper lakes southwestward to Mexico, with the lowest barometers over southern Colorado. Areas of high pressure extend from beyond the lower lakes | Chicago to the gulf and in the Northwest. The temperature rose west of the Mississippi in many ocalities from 10 to 20 degrees, but east of Louisville the Mississippi the temperature fell, in the Ohio valley from 10 to 14 degrees. Light showers fell only in Illinois and central Indiana. Fair weather prevailed everywhere else.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS.

Local Forecast Official FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, April 19.-Forecast for Monday-For Ohio-Generally fair; warmen in northern portions; light to fresh westerly For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; southwesterly winds; warmer in northern portion.

Yesterday's Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre a. m. 30.13 61 76 N'west. Cloudy. p. m. 30.13 68 55 S'west. Clear. Maximum temperature, 71; minimum tem perature, 58. Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation April 19: Temp. Prec. opinion that after Senator Hill concludes s speech there will be no great prolonga-

Departure from normal

Departure since April 1...... *116

Local Forecast Official. Sunday's Temperatures. The following table of temperatures is fur-

mished by the United States Weather Bureaus 7 a. m. Max. 7 p. m Calgary, N. W. T...... Cairo, Ill..... Little Rock, Ark..... 66 North Platte, Neb...... 32

Washington, D. C Good Prospect for Fruit. The Indianapolis Weather Bureau to-day will issue the following, in co-operation with the agricultural experimental station at Pur-

Sait Lake City

lue University: Warm, favorable, sunny weather during the week improved everything growing. Trees are all green and all vegetation advanced rapidly, but there were only few light showers at the beginning of the week, and rain is needed much everywhere. Wheat, barley, rye and young clover have been much im-proved, except wheat and young clover on clay grounds, which are rather short and thin on the ground. Grass, pasturage and meadows, although short in many localities, ok quite green and vigorous. Much garden ing has been done. Oats sowing progressed weil and in the Southern and central portions nost is in and some is coming up Plowing for corn progressed rapidly, except in a few counties. Some corn has been planted in the southern portion, but farmers in

general delay planting, fearing the cutworm.
Tobacco planting is coming on well in Switzerland county. Peaches, cherries and plums
are all in bloom, but apples are backward
in some localities, and the blooms are not as
thick as last year, but in general so far the
fruit prospect is excellent at present.

SAT IN A HISTORIC SENATE. Thomas L. Clingman Was Colleague

of Clay and Webster. Washington Post. The news that ex-Senator Thomas Lanier Clingman has entered a home for Confederate soldiers in North Carolina, broken in health and in purse, has excited the deepest sympathy among those who knew the old man in his palmy days and in recent years. He has been a familiar fig-ure about the Capitol, and it was only latecorridors and the floor of the Senate. gray figure, straight as an Indian, despithe burden of age, walk into the chamber and take a seat in an unobtrusive corner. Snow-white hair, scant of growth, partly covered his head, and snowy whiskers served to hide the hollow cheeks. Occasionally a Senator would stop for a word

and the aged solon would seize the opold age one found it hard to picture him as a power in a body of great men, such as Clay, Webster and Calhoun. Yet he was quite as prominent, if not so famous, in the proceedings which marked the historic time when they were his colleagues. Cay was his idol, and when Webster made his great 7th of March speech he sat on the arm of Clay's chair, his hand affectionately resting on the great Kentuckian's shoulder. That was in the old Senate chamber, where the Federal Supreme Court now holds its sessions. With Andrew Jackson as his comof Representatives, now Statuary Hall, to

hear John Quincy Adams deliver his eulogy of Lafayette. His friendship for Clay led to a duel between himself and Congressman Yancey, of Alabama, growing out a speech 'elivered about the causes that led to Clay's feat. The ground selected for the meeting a near Washington, perhaps at Bladens-Pistols were the weapons, and one as exchanged without effect. Here at ds, Charles Lee Jones, the noted ent the code duello, for Clingman, exponent and Congr. 'man Huger, of South Carolina,

for Yancey, deavored to bring about an adjustment, and they finally arranged the matter satisfactorily. During the very first week he served in Couples Clingman had a passage at arms on the floor with Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. The public career of Senator Clingman has been a remarkable one. He is now eighty-three years of age, and more than twenty of these were spent in legislative assemblies. Graduating from the University of North

Carolina at twenty, he was soon after elected to the State Legislature, and in 1840 was promoted by the electors to the State Senate. From December, 1843, to June, 1858, he served continuously as a Representative of North Carolina in Congress, with the exception of one term, participating during this extended period in nearly all important debates, particularly in those relating to foreign affairs cularly in those relating to foreign affairs, from his prominent position of chairman of the committee having that field in charge. During this service he established a record or attendance, never missing a day's sesappointment to fill the unexpired term of

Senator Asa Biggs., who resigned to accent a federal judgeship. He was subsequently elected to succeed himself from March 4, 1861. ut the term was never begun. In the pre-eding January Clingman withdrew from the Senate with other Southern members, paricipated as a commissioner from North Carlina in the Confederate Congress in May, and in July was formally expelled from the Senate. He then entered the Confederate army and became a brigadier general, and did not figure again in politics after 1868, when he went as a delegate to the Democratic national convention. time thereafter Senator Chagman had devot-

After a Day's Hard Work Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fa-igue and depression. A grateful tonic.

HITTERS

POUNDED CUNNINGHAM OUT OF THE BOX IN THE SECOND INNING.

Chicago Badly Defeated at St. Louis-Indianapolis Won at Fort Wayne -Rusie Still in Town.

Cincinnati12-Louisville3 St. Louis 10-Chicago 2 Standing of the Clubs. Played. Won. Lost. P'r C't. Washington Brooklyn cinnati Louis Saltimore

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Defeats Louisville Before 16,500 People.

CINCINNATI, April 19.-Four hundred rooters" from Louisville could not help the Colonels win to-day. Ewing's men batted Cunningham unmercifully and Frazer, who succeeded him in the third inning, fared little better. Louisville's errors counted for little. The three runs scored by the Falls City team were made on Ewing's error, a base on balls and good batting. Burke, Holliday and Dexter stirred the crowd with sensational catches. Attendance, 16,500. Score:

R. H. E. Batteries-Rhines and Vaughn; Cunningnam, Frazer and Warner. Earned runsincinnati, 6; Louisville, 1. .Two-base hits-Vaughn, Ewing (2), O'Brien. Three-base hits-Burke, Cassidy, Shannon. Sacrifice hit-McPhee. Stolen bases-Irwin, Ewing (2), McPhee (3). First base on balls—By Rhines, 3; by Cunningham, 1; by Frazer, 2. Hit by pitched balls—By Rhines, 1; by Frazer, 1. Struck out—By Rhines, 1. Wild pitch—Rhines. Time—2:17. Umpire—Emslie.

St. Louis, 10: Chicago, 2. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.-Breitenstein was in the box and won the game to-day for the Browns, who gave him excellent support. Up to the third inning he was wild, but after that he settled down and pitched good ball. Parker held the home team down to a few runs during the early part of the game, but toward the end they found him often and batted him hard, making seven more tallies. The Ponies fielded loosely, making several costly errors. Attendance, 17,000. The score:

Batteries - Breitenstein and McFarland Parker and Donahue. Earned runs-St. Louis 3; Chicago, 1. Two-base hit—Donahue. Home run—Quinn. Stolen bases—Cooley, 1; Connor, Double plays - Breitenstein, Quinn and nnor; Connor and McFarland; Neland and First base on balls-Off Breitenstein. off Parker, 4. Struck out—By Breitenstein, by Parker, 4. Passed ball—Donahue. Wild itches—Parker, 3. Time—2:05. Umpire—Sher-

OUTINGS ADVERTISED RUSIE,

Ex-Giant Refused to Go to

Amos Rusie has not gone to New York o join the "Giants," as was reported last was seen at his home, 125 Walcott street, by a Journal reporter last night. Rusie thinks Terre Haute after it had been advertised that he would pitch the game there. Rusie says that he was asked Saturday to go to Terre Haute, but refused to do so, even though it was suggested that he need not pitch more than four or five innings. Rusie is not at all anxious to go to New York this season, and has, in fact, demanded his release of the national board. Last night he said that the status of affairs was about the same as ten days ago, when an acversy between himself and the managemen of the New York club. Several days ago Rusie's attorney, R. O. Hawkins, sent the his release from the New York club. President Young, of the National League, ac-knowledged the receipt of the documents, but nothing further has been heard from him, and it is not known when anything will be done nor what the outcome will be. Rusie is not very outspoken, but intimates that if he is not released he will not play ball this summer, although he might consider a proposition to play with the New York team if the fines placed against him last season were remitted and a public acknowledgement made that he was in the right.

Terre Haute, 20; Outings, 6. Special to the Indianapolis Journal TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 19.-Five hun dred people went to the park to-day expecting to see Rusie pitch for the Indian-

apolis Outings, but it was announced that he left to join the Giants last night. Score:

Terre Haute..4 2 2 3 0 0 2 3 4-20 Outings0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 1-6 Batteries-Zeek and Lee; Ramsey, Sieden-stickle, Stokes, Boland and Murray.

Indianapolis, 13; Fort Wayne, 9. FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 19.—Indian There is much mining and counter-mining. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. apolis continued its work of Saturday by de- wire-pulling and that sort of thing, such as portunity to tell of his anti-tobacco cure, which has been his hobby for many years.

To see Clingman in his poverty-stricken local team to-day by a score of the local team t possible, merely playing to keep ahead of the Cleveland "kindergarten" players. It was a poor game throughout, with little in-

terest taken by the players on either side. Monroe got sick on the way to Fort Wayne and went back from Muncie.

STRANGE HYPNOTIC FEATS. Exhibition That Puzzled Those Whom It Did Not Convince.

The audience at the Herald Square Theater yesterday afternoon was at liberty to lieve in hypnotism or not as it pleased. But at the end of the performance which was given everybody had to choose between accepting hypnotism and going away puz-zied. Some of the physicians who were pres-ent evidently accepted hypnotism and the others had no explanation to offer. The occasion was an exhibition of alleged hypno-tic power by Santanelli, who does not disclose the secret of his name on his circulars further than that. It was a private exhibi tion and there was an audience of fair size, which included a large number of physicians, some of whom were men of considerable

Santanelli began with a long and singular-

unconvincing lecture on hypnotism and his own theories in regard to it. When he came to his actual performance it was another matter. A committee of six physicians sat on the stage and took a considerable part in the proceedings. They were Dr. Robert Safford Newton, Dr. Carelton Simon, Dr. Stillwell, Dr. Charles Martin Lee, Dr. Morgan and Dr. Delando Eastlake. When these were seated the hypnotist brought out his subjects, six young men, who were evidently used to it. But being used to it was by no means a sufficient explanation of the things that they submitted to. The operator made no passes, but simply told each of the young men to go to sleep, and they rolled off their chairs one by one. Then he told them to be rigid, like iron or stone. Two stage hands appeared and placed two horses some four or five feet apart, and then stacked the young men up on them, like logs, in the form of a crow's nest. The spectacle began to be creepy. It looked exactly as if the men were piling up corpses after a railway accident. When the pile was done the hypnotist stood on the top of it. Then the men were laid on the stage again, and with a word he relaxed their rigidity He next made them stand up and told them that they were to have some ice cream. This was administered by one of the doctors in large spoonfuls, and it was mustard. The

boys smacked their lips and seemed to enjoy it greatly. Next they were treated to sugar. of which they appeared to be equally fond. Dr. Newton explained to the audience that this was capsicum, and that the quantity given to each subject was about enough to kill a man in ordinary circumstances. The ed himself to scientific pursuits, and it is a cribine to his knowledge and enthusiasm that be determined the highest points of Black of, mustard and ordinary red pepper. The young men were enthusiastic out of measure young men were enthusiastic out of measure mountain and Smoky mountain, both of which have been called in his honor. North Carolina's valuable mineral deposits were also made known through his efforts.

The hypnotist got a needle and a quantity of thread and he and the doctors sewed the boys' ears and noses and lips together and the subjects took not the sightest in-terest in the proceedings. Then he told them successively that they were in a va-riety of pleasing and displeasing situations,

while they were under the de-ons suggested he froze them up, it were, by a word, and pro-ed some striking living statues. One young man who was told that it was the Day of Judgment, and that he had been condemned, was frozen into an attitude that was really finely tragic. He might have been a model for Rubens or Dore. One of the tests that seemed to be really most remarkable was this: One doctor counted the heartbeats of the subjects and another counted the pulse on each side.

The hypnotist told the subject that the blood was flowing rapidly in his right arm, and scarcely moving in the left. And thereupon the heart registered ninety-four, the left pulse sixty and the right pulse 108, all at the same time. With another subject the left pulse was seventy-eight and the right 120 at the same time. The doctors declared that this experiment was the most remarkable thing of the kind that they had ever seen. Santanelli is to give some public exhibitions soon. If they are like the one yesterday they are of un-common interest for anybody who feels any curiosity about hypnotism, but they are not for people with weak nerves.

OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A City of Many Attractions, Material, Intellectual and Political.

It may be all right for those who wish it to "see Paris and die," but the man with a healthy imagination and robust constitution who really sees Washington city in all its attractiveness and enters fully into the cosand everybody, will necessarily come to the conclusion that, after all, life is well worth living, even after the French capital is in-

The growth of the city in a material way is interesting. According to the last census report, the national capital stands seventeenth the list of manufacturing centers-the aforesaid "interest" lying along the line of exploration, since one may look in vain for those tangible evidences which give the industrial center an individuality of its ownviz.: huge smokestacks, with their daily vomit of dense, black, stifling smoke. However, the daily output of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with its constant grist of greenbacks and postage stamps, may be included in the list of manufactured articles. since the single-standard folks, according to the 16-to-1 people, make a fetich of the yellow metal, regarding "green" goods in much the same light as other manufactured "prod-

Those "low maxims of prudence" to which one of our modern philos governing impulse of not a few Americans in their mad rush after wealth-an impulse which tends to dwarf those loftier and nobler faculties of the mind and heart by which the manners are softened and refined, and which inspire one enthusiasm for all and progressive, are not especially noticeable in the social and business life of the national capital, and it is probable that there is no city in the Union where liberal ideas obtain so largely as they do at Washington City. It could scarcely be otherwise, since this is common ground for all classes, creeds and conditions, and there is nothing like association and contact, or, if you please, comparison and contrast, to harmonize conflicting opinions and promote a spirit of cor clined soon learn that much-needed lesson—toleration. This constant contact of widely differing minds gradually undermines antiquated notions and prejudices and obliterates many of those harsh features which were once so prominent: a characteristic of the human landscape—when viewed from a distance. Henry Clay, we are told, was once engaged in a friendly chat with John C. Calhoun, when one of Mr. Clay's rural connight in a dispatch from Terre Haute. He capital, unexpectedly entered the room where the two statesmen were sitting and was shocked to think that his political idol should be so lost to a just sense of propriety that the announcement was made as a sub-that the announcement was made as a sub-his political enemy. But all history teaches and it is also the essence of social life. Congenial spirits are drawn together, be they Republican, Democratic, Populist or w

material way is interesting, it is more interesting along the lines of intellectual activity. The numerous educational institutions, together with those contemplated some of them on a scale of great magnificence—together with the increasing interest in literary subjects in gen-eral. Public lectures (which are growing more and more in favor), and various other means which have for their object the development of "culture without pretense and good breeding without conventionality," or, in other words, along natural lines, all tend to make Washington eity a great radiating center of intelligence—Indeed, "a university whose dome is the sky." Add to all these the constant gathering of scientific bodies, as well as the visits of elegent statesman pub. well as the visits of elequent statesmen, pub-pit orators and popular platform speakers— for, be it remembered, that making Washington city the starting point is "beginning at Jerusalem"—and we get a fair idea of the That commercial spirit which is so notice

numerous opportunities here offered to those who will take advantage of them. able in most of our scaboard and inland citles does not pervade the atmosphere of the national capital very largely. Politics is, of course, the overshadowing influence, and whatever is said and done at the capital is of more than passing interest to all the people. The facilities for obtaining and disseminating news are so numerous and the seminating news are so numerous and the enterprise of the great metropolitan dailies, and even the rural press, so marked a feature of modern life, that the entire Nation is kept constantly in touch with the seat of the general government, and an intelligent com-prehension of contemporaneous events on the part of all the people is one of the most signal achievements of "triumphant democ-

Just now everything seems to have for it

while numerous "favorite sons" and sundry "dark horses" cannot with propriety pro-claim to the world their presidential aspirations. Yet they are there all the same, and the application of a psychological X ray or some other "thaumaturgic" art were such a thing possible, would doubtless reveal the kernal of an ardent hope in more than one breast, that is doomed to wither under the scorching sun of a St. Louis June day. What a satisfaction it would be if one could only shout into the sibyl cave of destiny and get something more than an echo for an answer, and thus learn to a certainty to whom the fates are pointing as the lucky man. Not a few people are inclined to the opinion that Ohlo's favorite son is the coming man out things sometimes get badly tangled and nistory may repeat itself to such an extent that it may require the magic name of a distinguished ex-president, whose home is not far from Indianapolis, to cut the gordian knot. Stranger things have happened.
But after all, is the satisfaction of being
President a sufficient compensation for all the worry and strain incident to the posi-tion? The President may have smooth sailing for a few months, but the trouble will come. His every act and word will be twisted and distorted and made to serve as a longed-for opportunity of uncorking an accumulation of pent-up spite, which is generally worked off with an energy that is truly dynamical in its intensity arrows sometimes "polsoned with calumny and sharpened with rancorous hate"-so that every word uttered by the

tensity-arrows sometimes "r chief executive becomes a sort of boomer-ang. "The dignity that doth hedge in a king" is found to be no protection to a President, and he can only "suffer and be strong." Since he cannot meet his assailants upon the common level of ordinary disputation, these premeditated and unpremeditated attacks upon the Presidentmaking use of the ammunition he himself has furnished—are somewhat suggestive of Byron's mounted eagle, which "Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,

heart; Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel He nursed the pinion that impelled

And winged the shaft that quivered in his

The American people are reported on high authority to be a "turbulent people," and while it is not in good taste to proclaim it from the housetops to Europe, yet we must confess that, as a people, we enjoy nothing better than a good-sized political row—especially when it is confined to the opposite party from that to which we be

Washington, D. C., April 18, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used over fifty years by millions f mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the wini colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Swifter than fire is the progress of a cough. Fight it from the start with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. All diseases of the broat and lungs are controllable by this wonderfu: counter-irritant. Be in time. Don't suffer the disease to make a dangerous headway. Sold by all druggists.

Fike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

ITALY'S FIGHTING MEN

EVIDENCE OF THEIR BRAVERY IN THE RECENT AFRICAN AFFAIR.

Battle with the Abyssinians a Repetition, on a Great Scale, of the Famous Charge at Balaklava.

Rome Letter in New York Post.

Some recent remarks in the Evening Post respecting the Abyssinian disasters as bearing on the qualities of the Italian army seem to me clearly erroneous. As to the battles fought, that at Saati, in the early days of the colony, was a decisive victory, though in that of Dogali a single battalion, taken by surprise on the march to reinforce Saati, was surrounded and exterminated; but it was said by the rebels who went out to bury the dead, that they lay in their ranks as they stood fighting, with not a fugitive, while the Abyssinian losses were such that Ras Alulia, who commanded, withdrew to the hills and left Saati unmolested. In the next battle, which took place at Agordat, the Italian force attacked and routed a Dervish army three times its strength in one of the most brilliant mopolitan spirit which pervades everything | battles in the history of African enterprise, the Dervish loss exceeding the number of the Italian army. This was followed shortly after by the capture of Kassala, a fortified position taken from the Egyptians by the Dervishes several years before, and stormed by the army of General Baratleri, who has now been defeated at Adua. The present war opened with a revolt of a

> minor chief of the ceded province and a battle at Halai, in which the rebels were defeated and dispersed, with the loss of their chief. Closely following this came the attack of Mangasha, one of the pretenders to the hrone, and son, by a concubine, of Johannes, the defeated and dead rival of Menelik, at the head of fourteen thousand Abyssinians, armed with rifles, and four thousand spearmen. The battle, in which less than four thousand Italian troops, mostly African battalions under Italian officers and organization, were attacked at Coatit, with all the well-known courage of the Abyssinians, ended in the total defeat of Mangasha, pursued till the night made it impossible to carry pur- on Long island. I rode Patchen and won. escaped to Shoa. But Menelik, who had fur- | had ridden Rockingham against Lancet, and nished and organized the invasion of Mangasha, now set to work on the preparation of an expedition in which all the strength of the empire should be called out, and gathered an army of eighty thousand riflemen, furnished with arms of the latest patterns and abundant amountains by the French agents abundant ammunition by the French agents, through Obock and Gibuti. Baratieri had grown careless, and, though warned by the government, from information received by its agents at Zeila, of the extent of the preparaorted and delayed the recall until too late. This force was attacked by the leading division of the Abyssinian army, numbering forty thousand, in a strong but unfortified position, and, after a hard-fought battle lasting all the morning, and in which the Abyssinian losses were greater than the Italian force, a retreat was ordered. In the course of it about seven hundred men escaped from the field over one thousand of them having the field, over one thousand of them having died in their places, the "fighting edge" there shown calling out the admiration of military critics of most European nations, and even including French.

UNFIT FOR COMMAND. It was now evident that Baratieri had become either physically, mentally, or mili tarily so demoralized that he was unfit for command, and the Ministry desired to recall him, substituting Baldissera; but political influences prevailed, Baratieri being an influential Deputy on whom future hopes were based by the group of Piedmontese politicians who opposed the Ministry, and who had influence enough in the higher regions to prevent the change. Baratieri was advised to remain on the defensive and be prudent, while the Abyssinians took position at Adua, in a very strong position, recognized, indeed, by the general as impregnable, in a dispatch of the morning of the very day before the battle. The Italian positions were equally formidable, a wide valley separating the two armies. Here the time passed in the slow demoralization of the Italian army; the general seeming, according to the evidence of correspondents present and of several officers, to be attacked by softening of the brain. He himself says in his report that he was hardly scious of what he was doing or why h gave the order to attack. The result we all know-the most disastrous defeat ever nown in African wars. But the "fighting edge" is to be seen in the losses, nearly half the army, and in fighting, for the pursuit of the retreating remnant was very brief. I take from the report just printed, drawn up from the evidence of the survivors, a portion, that relating to the Da Bermida division: Cut off, the enemy having broken through the center, the Da Bormida brigade re-mained alone on the battlefield, fighting till night, bravely, heroically. Towards 7 a.m. Da Bormida had seht up on a height

on the left, perhaps to sustain General Al-bertone, the battalion of irregulars (mobilized militia, Africans under their own chiefs), which fought for a half hour against overwhelming forces and then was obliged to retire with a heavy loss; two battalions sent in support could not fire efficiently without hitting our own men. Then Da Bormida, seeing that great masses of the enemy were moving on him from the right, attacked them, deployed, repulsed them, and advanced nearly to the camps of Maconnen and Mangasha Atikin. For the moment our men believed that they had won the victory; but, the enemy always in-creasing, Da Bormida ordered a retreat in a direction diverging from the center, and effected it in echelon with counter attacks at the point of the bayonet. The artillery had fired all its ammunition and the infantry exhausted nearly all its cartridges. In this retreat Da Bormida fell riddled with THE GREAT ODDS.

But this was at 7 p. m. The men had been marching all night and went into the battle fasting. The officers who last saw the General say that when the retreat was begun he said to them, "Go on, my lads; I will stay here," and, lighting a cigar, faced the enemy and was shot down. The force of the Abyssinian army was six times that of the Italian, which had marched by moonlight twenty unreconnoitered, and so difficult that in from the mules' backs and carry them by hand; and as the General had three days before decided to fall back from the positions the provision reserves had been sent on, and the whole army was on short allowance for the three days before the fight, into which it entered without resting. The enormous su-periority in number of the Abyssinians enabled them to flank the Italians and attack the reserve before it had formed or extricated itself from the ravines, and threw it into confusion all the greater that, from the nature of the attack, they supposed that the main body in front had been annihilated. In confusion it retreated, being the only division that moved from its positions without the order to retreat, in spite of losses in the others, in actual fighting, quite unprecedented in modern warfare, except at Amba-Alagi. several battalions were practically annihi lated without moving from their positions; three-fourths of the officers failing out of the total number in the battle. The Abyssinian dead were so numerous that the parlementaire sent to Menelik to arrange for the burial of the Italian dead reported that the Abyssinians had not been able to bury their own from the number.

Troops without any fighting edge don't fight in that way, and there were offers, during the few days succeeding the battle, of thousands of volunteers from all parts of the kingdom to go to Africa. The battle of Adau was, in fact, the repetition on an immense scale of the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaklava, the blunder as much more horrible as the disaster was greater. It has merely shown that Italian troops will go where they are sent, asking no questions, and the opinion of competent critics is that their fighting edge is of the finest temper. I have omitted the affair of Macalle, where a thousand Italian troops, white and African, resisted, in a hastily in provised fortification, the attacks of the Abyssinian army for a month, and finally surrendered with the honors of war on the proposition of Menelik, the commander having decided to blow up the fort, with all in it, rather than surrender. The Italian soldier is as due as he can be and the officers, as a class, the truest gentlemen and the most modest I have ever met discipline is of the severest, and yet the sol diers as a rule adore their officers and will go where they will lead them. The proof

their high morale is that the army in

Africa is as ready to fight now as it was before the battle of Adua, and better pre-

blunder from the beginning, as Crispl de-clared it, in his opinion, when the first disas-ter in it called him to power; but, after the defeat of Dogali, military nonor forbade re-treat, and the same motives will probably

pared. The Massowah expedition was

not permit withdrawal at present. There are positions in which the honor of a country is worth more than its cost, and in the Italian mind this is one of them.

BUDD DOBLE'S CAREER. Will Lay Aside the l This Season

tner.

-Jay Gould's

New York Journal. Budd Doble, the most famous of trotting horsemen, has retired from the turf, for the present, at least, and it is very doubtful whether the man whose name is linked with the championship honors of Dexter. Goldsmith Mald and Nancy Hanks will be seen in the sulky again. Mr. Doble is about nity years old, but hardly looks his years. His physical condition is not impaired. Last night Mr. Doble said that all the recently published runners as to his retirement were ed rumors as to his retirement were argely in error and quite unauthorized. For partly business, but more largely private reans, he decided to withdraw from the trot ting turf this year, but further than that he has no defined plans. In a few weeks he with his family, will sail for Europe, to be gone until autumn. Mr. Doble has large min-ing interests in the West, and these are occu-

ying his time now, and probably will do so future, but have no direct bearing on his European trip.

Buod Doble has been longer a prominent figure of the trotting turf than any other man living, and at one time in his turf interests he was a partner of Jay Gould. The way that came about is an interesting story. Away back in the early seventies, in the palmiest days of Buffalo Park, one race day Jay Gould, "Jim" Fisk and George Hall were the judges. The noted Judge Fullerton was the favorite, but when in the second heat he was beaten by Judge Brigham, a comparatively "green" horse, in 2:22—great time, in those days, for a stallion in his first race—there was a sensation, and the result was that Jay Gould, Pisk and Hall bought the horse for \$30,000, and he was given to Doble to train, and named Jay Gould, under which name he became amous. He retired unbeaten After the tragic end of Fisk, Budd Doble bought that interest for \$3,000, and shortly afterward bought Gould's interest for \$10,-

He later transferred these interests to H. N. Smith, then prominent in Wall street, who secured the horse for his Fashion Farm, at \$35,000. The same horse was sold two or three years ago for \$50 in a New York ring to a man who bought the old fellow for sentiment's sake. orses he had driven last evening. His hand

guided champions when all trotting races were to wagon or under saddle. He saw the advent of the old regulation racing sulky and was still "in harness" when it became obsolete. For nearly thirty-five years he was in the front rank of harness racing, and in all that time scandal has never touched his

"The first noted race I was in," he said,
"was in 1863, when George M. Patchen and
General Butler were matched for \$5,000 at I well remember that I had to carry nine-teen pounds of lead and an eleven-pound saddle to make up 145 pounds. That was in

Then came the days when Dexter was the star, threatening to rival Flora Temple. Hiram Woodruff had him, and when he passed to a Western owner the old reinsman recommended young Doble for trainer, driver and rider. In 1867 Doble drove Dexter in 2:1714, making him king of the turf, after which he was sold to Robert Bonner for \$22,000 After the retirement of Dexfor \$33,000. After the retirement of Dexter Goldsmith Maid came into Doble's hands, and their joint career for years was the wonder of the turf, culminating with the Maid's championship mile in 2:14, in 1874, when she was seventeen years old. There never was a more sensational racing career than that of Goldsmith Maid under Doble's management. From ocean to ocean she met and defeated all the great horses of the time—with one exception—including George Wilkes, Lucy, American Girl, Accident, Lulu, Smuggler and Rarus. She never defeated Lucy Thorn, and their bones moulder side by side under the quarter-stretch of the track at Fashion farm.

Mr. Doble believes Nancy Hanks, 2:04, his last champion, the greatest trotter that ever lived. "She was just as fast and game as Alix," he said, "and a lot more reliable."

SEEKING GOLD IN ALASKA. The Would-Be Miner Has Literally a Rocky Road to Travel.

When nature planted an inexhaustible quantity of gold in the Yukon valley she evidently determined that those who should be successful in obtaining it would have to earn it, literally as well as figuratively, by the sweat of their brow. Innumerable are the obstacles she has placed in the way of the hardy prospector and equally countless are the hardships she has imposed upon him before he is allowed to reach the land of golden promise, and once there, his life is anything on earth but a pleasant one. If his claim is an old one he has worked during the winter with the thermometer from 40 to 70 degrees below zero, burning the holes and Juneau News. the winter with the thermometer from 40 to 70 degrees below zero, burning the holes and throwing out gravel for the coming season's washing. He has had to make a horse out of himself and "snake" wood perhaps half a mile to get fuel for his holes. Spring comes and finds him out of grub, and before he can begin work he must needs travel to the post, from fifty to one hundred miles distant, and lay in a fresh supply. If he has good does lay in a fresh supply. If he has good dogs he can pack a portion of his goods back to his claim; otherwise he must pack them himself. In many places he will find swamps and self. In many places he will find swamps and tundras he must cross, where the footing is most precarious and where a misstep may precipitate him into a seemingly bottomless pool of mud and slimy water. Added to this he will find millions and millions of mosquitoes, gnats and other winged insects who will pester him and make his life a hades upon earth. Such are a few of the things which go to make up the daily life of the old-timer. To the recent arrival, who is seeking riches, his trouble begins when he leaves the steamer with his outfit at Dyea. Twenty-four miles of a portage stares him in the face, in traveling which distance he must ascend from sea level to an elevation of over 3,500 feet, then down again to fresh water on the opposite side of the range. If he has the opposite side of the range. If he has the funds to spare he can have his outfit packed over by the Indians for the modest or eighty miles to where he can find suitable timber with which to make his boat. If he is a tenderfoot, strictly speaking, he will never think life at home with mother was so inconceivably sweet as he will after an eight hours' run on the upper end of a whipsaw. Should this not squeeze every atom of romance out of his soul he may consider himself invulnerable and possessed of the necessary qualities to make a successful Yukon miner.

A Transaction in Peanuts.

Philadelphia Press. A small bag of peanuts, valued at half a cent, has caused the officials at Camden and this city considerable annoyance and several official letters have passed between the two offices in consequence. The officials in Camden are jubilant over their victory, as the stand they took has been upheld by the postal authorities at Washington. Some time ago Brooks & Fields mailed about a half cent's worth of peanuts in a box to England, prepaying the postage. It was marked "sample" and passed through the Camden postoffice, addressed to a firm in

When it reached the postoffice here, it was stopped by the foreign clerk, who stamped is "mercantile commodity." The package went "mercantile commodity." The package wenthrough several hands, and finally a state ment was forwarded to Washington. Here the package received several stamps, and be-came lost or mislaid. After it had left the Camden postoffice, until it had got strayed, over two weeks had passed.

Becoming impatient, Postmaster Paul, of Camden, made a special trip to the postoffice in this city, and, stepping up to the clerk in charge of the foreign department, asked: "How about that cent's worth of peanuts?" The correspondence in the case was hunted up, and it was found that the clerks in Cam-den were right, and the package was ordered sent to its destination. Postmaster Paul informed the firm in Camden that it could send 1,000 bushels of peanuts through the mails in sample lots, if it so desired.



falling bair. The only preventive is because the only preventive of inflamma tion and clogging of the Pones.

Pale greater than the combined sales of all other and complexion scaps. Sold throughout the warmen Davo and Cuns. Conr., this Props., Best Forman for "New to Prevent Paciel Blamishes."

Of ill health, despondency and despair. gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, that imparts and through gth, vigor nerve stren to the whole and energy this letter: paparilla

wonderfully, helped me changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and

down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.

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made boys are we On our way to the gro-We chew gum, but, We'd rather have good cookie-cakes.

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MONDAY

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